

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Study on the Biodiversity of Agaricus of Sikkim	-	3.89	1.52
7.	Assistance for Jawaharlal Nehru Botanical Garden, Rumteak, Sikkim	-	15.00	15.00
8.	Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries	74.40	118.84	140.38
9.	Integrated Forest Protection Scheme	80.00	-	141.70
10.	National Afforestation Programme, Through Forest Development Agency and Joint Forest Management Committees	394.00	623.00	741.00

Adverse effects of climate change

3253. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Global Environment Facility has announced that India would get 30 million dollars for bio-diversity and 75 million dollars for climate change in the next four years;

(b) If so, whether proposals have been drawn as to how the above amount would be spent, year-wise, so that maximum advantage could be taken; and

(c) The details of the steps already taken by the Government towards controlling adverse effects of climate change?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests receives project proposals/ concept notes on biodiversity and climate change on a rolling basis throughout the year.

(c) The existing legislative and policy framework in various sectors of concern, together with wide ranging reforms contribute to addressing the climate change issues. They, inter alia, include energy efficiency measures, energy conservation, power sector reforms and active renewable energy programme, fuel switching to cleaner energy, afforestation and conservation of forests, steps to encourage efficient, utilization of coal, reduction of gas

flaring and installation of waste heat recovery systems in the oil sector, standardization of fuel-efficient irrigation pump sets, rectification of existing pumpsets to make them more energy efficient, rationalization of power tariffs and better cultivar practices in the agricultural sector etc. India also has the largest number of projects under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol, which reduce net emissions of greenhouse gases. Moreover, India has had, over the last 55 years of economic development, undertaken major programs addressing climate variability concerns. These include cyclone warning and protection, coastal protection, floods and drought control and relief, major and minor irrigation projects, control of malaria, food security measures and research on drought resistant crops, and several others.

Irregularities and mismanagement in Ganga Action Plan

†3254. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allegations of irregularities and mismanagement in Ganga Action Plan has been levelled in Comptroller and Auditor General's report;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that there has been no decrease in water pollution in Ganga despite spending crores of rupees on this project; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to make the river pollution free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The Report for the year ended March 2000 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (No. 5A of 2000) on a review of the Ganga Action Plan from the 1993 to 2000, contained observations pertaining to delay in execution of works, discontinuation of Water Quality Monitoring, poor Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of assets created under the Programme in the States among others. Besides meeting the statutory obligation of providing Action Taken Report to the observations, the Government has taken remedial measures to improve the performance levels. These measures include strengthening of monitoring of the implementation of works, resumption of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.